

JAPAN IS ANXIOUS

Does Not Want America to Pass Immigration Law.

WILL TRY TO KEEP COOLIES

Despite Agreement Between Two Countries, Asiatics Are Coming Here in Increased Numbers—Secretary Root Called Attention that Congress May Legislate.

Through the American Ambassador in Tokyo the Japanese government has sent a response to the United States to certain suggestions made recently by Secretary Root as a basis for bringing about an amicable settlement of the differences between the two countries.

The suggestions made by Secretary Root are understood to be the outgrowth of reports to the Immigration Bureau that in spite of the agreement between Japan and the United States by which Japan was to restrict its coolie immigration to continental America, more Japanese coolies were entering the United States than ever before.

The Japanese government is extremely anxious that the United States Congress shall not pass a bill excluding Japanese coolie immigration. It is quite anxious that the proposed restrictive measures shall be entrusted to Japan more than to the United States for execution.

According to the understanding here, this government, in making known to Japan that Japanese coolies were entering Pacific Coast ports in rapidly increasing numbers, made a diplomatic expression of opinion that a continuation of this state of affairs might result in drastic action by Congress, which would be suggested by the Federal authorities.

Suggestion Has Borne Fruit.

There is reason to believe that this suggestion has borne fruit, and that Japan, in its answer to the American note on the subject, has indicated an intention to put into effect immediately positive measures for preventing Japanese coolies from entering the United States.

There are, of course, several matters of difference between the two governments which will require considerable exchange of views to obtain adjustment, but it is said that the exchanges are being conducted in a most amicable manner, and that everything appears to be favorable for a settlement.

The tentative agreement entered into between the United States and Japan for the restriction of Japanese coolie immigration into the United States provided that the Japanese government should issue emigration passports to native laborers to possessions of the United States which were outside the continental boundaries. There was no objection under this agreement in fact, it was so provided for the issue of passports to coolies to leave Japan for the purpose of entering Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Panama Canal zone.

But these passports would not permit such coolies to enter the continental limits of the United States. Japanese coolies continue to arrive at San Francisco and other Pacific Coast ports in increasing number, and complaint was made to Japan that the agreement was apparently not operating successfully.

Passport Idea Not Liked.

To this, Japan responded, in effect, with the question, "Why don't you exclude all those Japanese who do not have passports to enter your continental limits?" Apparently, however, the United States government was not satisfied with this suggestion. While there is no authority for the statement, it is believed, from what is known of the matter, that many of the Japanese coolies here, passport which enabled them to enter this country; but, if this is so, there has been no charge of bad faith against Japan, and there is no reason to believe that the United States government was not endeavoring to live up to the spirit and letter of her agreement.

The fact remains, however, that many Japanese coolies were getting into the United States, and it was with a view to finding a more effective means of putting a stop to this that the Washington government addressed the communication to Japan, which has just been answered by that government.

MAY END RATE FIGHT.

A. C. L. Thought to Have Decided to Accept Compromise.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 1.—The hearing of the complaint of the Atlantic Coast Line in the railway rate litigation set for January 8 in Wilmington, before Master Montgomery, by agreement of opposing counsel has been indefinitely postponed.

This, in connection with the refusal of the Atlantic Coast Line to accept the compromise rates suggested by Gov. Glenn, which were accepted by the Southern, the Seaboard Air Line, the Norfolk and Southern, and other roads in the State, is regarded here as an indication that the Atlantic Coast Line is not considering the compromise rates, and a special session of the legislature in January, to make a new rate law to conform to the compromise agreement, seems a certainty.

MILLIONS OF CARDS SENT.

Another Wave of Holiday Postals Strikes New York Post-Office.

New York, Jan. 1.—Another wave of the holiday post card, has struck the post-office in this city and congested the mails in quite the same way as at Christmas. Postmaster Morgan said to-day that the estimate reached 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 in a measure, however, he said they were ready for it, having on hand extra separators, clerks, and carriers in the substations where the cards came in the heaviest.

The cards were sent out in better order than a week ago, as a result of these preparations. The fact that was further relieved by the fact that there was no Christmas packages to handle. The sale of 1-cent stamps amounted to \$20,000 yesterday, which is \$40,000 less than that of the day before Christmas.

WOMEN'S CLUBS BLAMED.

California Lawyers in Symposium Say Divorces Are Result.

San Francisco, Jan. 1.—The Rev. Walter E. Tanner, of Oakland, has conducted a symposium on the divorce evil. Forty lawyers were asked for opinions as to the leading causes of divorces, and a majority answered that clubs—especially women's clubs—were the greatest factor. They held that modern club life fostered the affinity idea, and that it attracted women from her proper sphere. Some of the more radical held that even church societies were in a measure to blame for divorces in the homes.

The lawyers declared most cases of infidelity had their beginning over glasses of wine. One prominent attorney attributed the moral laxity in this city to the influence of Easterners.

"They bring with them," he said, "their ideas of free thought, free love, and other things taught by women's clubs."

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Library of Congress—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on secular days; from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Sundays and on certain holidays.

Public Library—Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; holidays, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 5 p. m.

Executive Mansion—Open 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

United States Capitol—Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

United States Treasury—Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

State, War, and Navy Departments—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

United States Patent Office—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

United States Pension Bureau—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

United States Post Office—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Washington City Post Office—Open all hours. (The Dead Letter Office is in the city post-office.)

National Botanic Garden—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Fish Commission—Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Army Medical Museum—Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

National Museum—Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. (including holidays).

Southwestern Institution—Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. (including holidays).

Agricultural Department—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

National Monument (5594 feet in height)—Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. (Elevator runs from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.)

Ceremonial Hall of Art—Open 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. in winter; 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. in summer.

Sundays—10 a. m. to 5 p. m., excepting in mid-summer, when the hours are 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Saturdays, and Sundays; other days, the admission.

Government Printing Office—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Navy Yard—Open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Southwest Cottage, 26th st. and Prospect ave. (including holidays).

IN THE SUBURBS.

Zoological Park—Open all day.

Rock Creek Bridge and Park.

Cherry Chase, Kensington, and Chesapeake Beach.

Naval Observatory—Open 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

National Vernon, the James-Orin Hotel of Washington—Open 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Arlington National Cemetery—Open all day.

National Soldiers' Home—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Catholic Grounds, Tenallytown road—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Cabin John Bridge, Catholic University, and Alexandria.

Great Falls of the Potomac.

SETH BULLOCK LIKES TAFT

Western Friend of President Praises Latter's Choice for Successor.

Believes Senator Kittredge Will Be Re-elected, and Says Hughes Is Not Known in His Country.

Daring, dashing Capt. Seth Bullock, Uncle Sam's fearless marshal of South Dakota, mighty hunter and horseman friend of President Roosevelt, has staked a claim at the Shoreham, which he intends to make his homestead until the return of the overland coach.

Capt. Bullock is the typical frontiersman, six feet and over in his stocking feet, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, powerful of frame. He wears a big, black slouch hat, pulled down over heavy eyebrows, which are slightly tinged with gray, from beneath which steel-gray eyes look the world in the face with frankness and fearlessness, characteristic of the man whose contact with the nature world has been a big part of his life. An aquiline nose, a heavy mustache, a set of square jaws, around which at times plays a jovial smile, and a pleasant voice, complete the picture of the man whose name is known all over the country.

Capt. Bullock is a very busy man and has little time to spare for anybody. He says President Roosevelt is the finest American that ever punched a steer, or occupied the Presidential chair. He smiled an eloquent smile when it was suggested to him that President Roosevelt should be re-elected, but said he believed the people would let the President have his own way about it.

"What makes President Roosevelt so popular out West, captain?" he was asked.

"You mean everywhere, don't you?" was the reply. "Well, with us he is popular because he's made good. Money or pedigree don't go far with us. It's the man himself that counts every day. And President Roosevelt made good as a cowpuncher and in every other way. We are very clannish that way; after we once have found out that a man is all right, we take him to be one of our own. And that's the way with the President. He knows us so thoroughly.

He have not yet called on the President, but I certainly shall do so before I leave. I have known him for over twenty-three years, and he is to-day the same as he was then, a man—a good American."

"How is Taft looked upon in your State as a Presidential possibility?"

"Taft is a good man and seems to be favored by the President. It looks to me as if he would be nominated. He is popular, too. Taft is a big-hearted person, and you don't have to be introduced to him twice. He is a good fellow, and after seeing it once, he has visited our State and has made a great many friends."

"Hughes seems to be a good man, too. The trouble with him is, he is not well known in the West. The Republican party has lots of available material to choose from, and they're all good men."

"I believe Senator Kittredge will succeed himself. That's the way things look here. I don't think there'll be any change in the government of the people so far as that's concerned."

"How is business in South Dakota, Captain?"

"Good; crops were good and farmers got good prices for their cattle. Barons are gradually being driven out by young farmers, who come from neighboring States and settle in our country. And then, part of South Dakota is mining country. You know the biggest gold mine in the world is located at Deadwood. It's called the 'Homestake.'"

"That 'home-made' Wall street panic did not affect us much. There's no reason why it should when all a fellow has to do is to dig for gold and take it to the assayer's office and get good old Uncle Sam coin for it."

I. O. O. F. INSTALLS OFFICERS.

Grand Warden R. A. Ford Officiates at Harmony Lodge.

Grand Warden R. A. Ford, of the Grand Lodge of the District, installed the officers of Harmony Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., last night in the lodge hall, 46 Seventh street northwest. Harmony Lodge was the first lodge of Odd Fellows to install officers this year.

The officers were as follows: N. G., John H. Hahn; V. G., J. F. Estes; recording secretary, T. J. Gates; P. G., financial secretary, George S. Stewart; P. G., treasurer, Marcus A. Richardson; P. G., warden, Joseph B. Fowler, Jr.; conductor, James F. White; R. S. S., A. C. Motley; L. S. S., Wesley L. Williams; inside guardian, F. Stone; outside guardian, Charles C. Sanderson; chaplain, W. W. Millan; P. G. M., R. S. to N. G., George A. Crawford; P. G. to V. G., N. G., S. B. Galloway; R. S. to V. G., H. N. Roberts; P. G. to V. G., W. L. Oystert; deacon, director, Roscoe Jenkins; P. G.; Sitting P. G. Hubert Newson.

Twelve Lives Lost in Gulf.

Mexico City, Jan. 1.—Three fishing boats, with a crew of twelve men in all, are reported to have been lost in the Gulf of Mexico during the recent severe storm. The boats set out from Alvarado when the storm was commencing, and they have not been heard of since.

DOZEN LINERS SAIL SAME DAY

All Records for Number of Regular Steamers Will Be Broken.

Four of These Will Carry 10,000 Emigrants to Ports on the Mediterranean.

New York, Jan. 1.—A greater number of liners will start from this port for Europe next Saturday than ever before. In the space of nine hours, twelve passenger and mail steamers, the smallest one of more than 8,000 tons register, will sail.

Those sailing, with name of line and destination, are: Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, for Hamburg; Preoria, Hamburg, Hamburg; Campania, Cunard, Liverpool; Hamburg, Hamburg; Naples; Cedric, White Star, Naples; Columbia, Anchor, Glasgow; United States, Scandinavian, Copenhagen; St. Louis, American, Southampton; Minneapolis, Atlantic Transport, London; Kronland, Red Star, Antwerp; Koenigslou, German Lloyd, Naples, and Caronia, Cunard, Naples.

The procession will begin with the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, of the Hamburg-American Line, one of the largest ships in the world, at 5 a. m., and will end with the Cunard Caronia at lunch time. Four of the twelve steamers are bound for Mediterranean ports, and will carry in all more than 10,000 emigrants. As a usual thing the Saturday fleet of liners consists of not more than seven vessels, but next Saturday's departures will be augmented by several big steamers that are practically bound on excursions.

One of these is the Cedric, the sixth largest merchant vessel in the world. She is going to the Mediterranean, and holds the record of being the biggest vessel that has ever visited Genoa and Naples. The Caronia also is to leave on an excursion to the Orient, going as far as Alexandria, Egypt.

The Cedric will make the new record of being the biggest ship visiting Alexandria on this trip. She is the largest of the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, and Algiers. Unusual activity has been shown by the officials of the booking office to secure tourists for the first cabin of each ship. The rivalry is particularly noticeable among the lines having a Mediterranean sailing for next Saturday. All the ships will be well filled with saloon passengers.

Always the Same
Tharp's
Berkeley Rye

DISCORD IN PARTY

WORRIES TAFT MEN

Continued from Page One.

not, as has been intimated, giving him only perfunctory support. Backers of his boom in Congress declare Cannon can be nominated, and they are going to send their delegates to the convention with that idea so thoroughly imbued in them they will work with enthusiasm. For Senator Knox the same claim is made.

May Not Indorse Hughes.

Beginning with New York, friends of Herbert Parsons declare he will have as many friends at the next meeting of the New York County Republican Club as he had at the last, and this is taken to indicate that there will be no indorsement of Hughes. While he has never said he was a candidate, it is expected that the New York governor's place in the race will be advantageous enough to make him a factor, and his attitude has been a source of much worry to all the other candidates. In former times, lack of the New York delegation has not always meant defeat for the New York candidate, but that this time it will be for Hughes and perhaps for some other candidate seems almost a certainty.

In Ohio, of course, the struggle is to a bitter finish, with both sides claiming great advantage. The Taft managers say they will get the State solid, but Foraker's friends insist they will not. Then comes the latest row of all—that in Indiana.

La Follette, Too, Has Troubles.

La Follette will also have his troubles, caused by the old Spooner following, and Taft, Cannon, and Fairbanks managers are all claiming support there.

The Indiana troubles recall the fact that Chairman New was for the national convention going to Kansas City. As chairman he did not openly favor any city, but personally was inclined toward the city picked by the Taft forces. Everything seemed to point to the selection of that city until Joseph R. Keating, United States attorney in Indianapolis, appeared on the scene. He was who decided that for the convention to go to Kansas City would look like a victory for the Taft forces, and also might give them an advantage when the convention came round. Canny beyond the average Hoosier in political matters, Keating set to work to crystallize the sentiment for Chicago, with the result that it was the field against Taft. Chicago apparently didn't want the convention, but with the aid of Frank O. Lowden, Keating virtually compelled Chicago to make a proposition, and the victory went to the allied forces.

May Elect Delegates Soon.

Under the terms of the call issued by Chairman New, delegates may be elected after January 7, the end of the thirty-day limit. There will be 990 delegates to the convention, of which 491 are necessary for a choice. Politicians have made the claim that if Mr. Taft is not nominated on the first, second, or third ballot he will not be successful. In view of the strife each candidate is finding at home it is impossible to even guess at the support that may be accorded each on the first ballot, but with their own States solidly and enthusiastically behind them, Senator Knox and Speaker Cannon can have little to lose by long-continued balloting.

The representation by States and Territories in the convention will be as follows:

Alabama	22	North Carolina	24
Arizona	22	Ohio	24
California	29	Oklahoma	24
Colorado	22	Oregon	24
Connecticut	14	Pennsylvania	24
Delaware	4	Rhode Island	24
District of Columbia	4	South Carolina	24
Florida	22	South Dakota	24
Georgia	22	Tennessee	24
Idaho	22	Texas	24
Illinois	22	Vermont	24
Indiana	22	Washington	24
Iowa	22	West Virginia	24
Kansas	22	Wisconsin	24
Kentucky	22	Wyoming	24
Louisiana	22	District of Columbia	4
Maine	22	Alaska	24
Maryland	22	Hawaii	24
Massachusetts	22	Philippine Islands	24
Michigan	22	Porto Rico	24
Minnesota	22	Total	380
Mississippi	22	Necessary for choice	491
Missouri	22		
Montana	22		
Nebraska	22		
Nevada	22		
New Hampshire	22		
New Jersey	22		
New Mexico	22		
New York	22		

Gov. Warfield's Message.

The Governor addresses—

Extraneous of last legislature. Antiquated method of expediting bills. Postponement of legislation until end of the session.

The Governor addresses—

Constitutional amendment to meet "the demand for the elimination of the ignorant, uneducated, thriftless negro voter."

Removal of the election of election supervisors from party committees.

Continuance of good road building.

Investigation of sale of State's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which he advocated and ratified.

Stringent corrupt practices act on lines of English law and a primary law including provision for the election of United States Senators. "Their passage should be made a condition precedent to the passage of a suffrage amendment."

Four-year term for comptroller and treasurer.

Subsistence tax.

University supported by State.

Cooperation with work of the shell fish commission.

Corporation law.

Better protection of game.

Sale of State's \$1,200,000 mortgage on Northern Central Railroad.

Encouragement of corporations, some of which are overtaxed.

Department of banking.

Better pay for school teachers. Good ones, the Governor says, are scarce.

Black law of the State of Maryland bill presented to last legislature.

TAKES PARTING SHOT

Continued from Page One.

a primary election law for the direct nomination of party candidates, including those for United States Senators. You should not fail to provide in the corrupt practices act for publicity of campaign expenditures, and, in my opinion, you should take the English corrupt practices act as the basis of the law.

The primary elections should be held by both parties on the same day, not earlier than sixty days before the general election, and the expense of said primary elections should be borne by the city and counties respectively. The cost of the recent Senatorial primaries demonstrates that such expenses ought not to be large.

If a constitutional amendment be adopted eliminating a large majority of the negro vote, the primary elections will become the more important elections, because they will virtually settle the choice of all public officers. Therefore, you will realize how important it is for you in perfecting these laws to safeguard them in every respect. Their passage, in my judgment, should be made a condition precedent to the passage of any proposed suffrage amendment to the constitution.

Election Law.

"It is conceded that the present election law is imperfect and should be amended in such a way as to provide that each ballot shall be counted in accordance with the intention of the voter for all those officers for which it is possible to clearly ascertain that intent."

"Changes also as to style, type, and form of ballot have been suggested. 'I heartily approved the bill introduced by Mr. Murphy, of Baltimore City, in the last legislature, as it was drafted along lines to meet all of the principal objections urged against the law.'

"A reform in connection with election machinery, which I think should be adopted, is in regard to the appointment of the boards of supervisors of elections. I do not think that their selection should practically be left to the party committees of the respective parties."

"The governor should be unrestricted in selecting these important officers. He should make the appointments by and with the advice and consent of the senate."

"I have, during my administration, seen the abuses to which this bi-partisan plan of appointment of election officers subjects us, especially in primary elections, where there is between the political managers of the two leading parties a community of interest and reciprocal campaign."

"If we want to have honest, fair, and clean elections, primary, and general, they should be taken away from the control of the party boss, and we have nothing to do with the naming of election officers."

Constitutional Amendment.

"I am satisfied that there is a demand upon the part of a majority of the citizens of this State for an amendment to the constitution fixing a higher standard of qualification for exercise of the election franchise—a demand for the elimination of the ignorant, uneducated, thriftless negro voter."

"In this demand I concur. This State should be governed by those citizens, who, because of their intelligence, their heredity, and their interest in the material welfare of the Commonwealth, are best fitted to properly, patriotically, and wisely exercise the high duties of citizenship."

"I have entertained these views ever since I have been governor, and I earnestly advocated the adoption by the legislature of 1904 of an amendment which would meet the approval of the people. The amendment proposed did not meet my approval, for reasons which I have already given."

"Whatever amendment is proposed by this legislature should protect the citizen who lived in 1903 or prior thereto, and his descendants because that was a sacred privilege then enjoyed by the white citizens of this State."

"The foreign-born citizen who has become naturalized, after complying with the requirements of the laws of the United States and of this State, should be protected in his rights because he became a citizen upon the express guarantee that if he met certain requirements he would be entitled to citizenship."

The amendment should also contain, as an essential right, an educational qualification defined in definite, precise terms, such as ability to make out the application for registration in writing, in English, and to write from dictation a section of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, or the constitution of the State of Maryland, not exceeding in length fifty words.

"Another class of persons should be given the right to suffrage—those who have a narrow interest in the welfare of the Commonwealth, who pay taxes, and thus aid in defraying the expenses of the State and local governments, and whose thrift means so much to the prosperity of the State. The man who by industry, frugality, and business judgment accumulates property and acquires his home should have a voice in the management of public affairs."

"An amendment drafted on these lines will, I think, meet with the approval of the people, certainly with my support."

Postponing Legislation.

"I wish to call your attention to the practice of postponing final action on important measures to the last days of the session. This always results in hasty and bad legislation."

"The reason for the delays and postponement in the past has been the time consumed in the election of a United States Senator. As the party which is represented in this legislature by a large majority of its members has already selected its candidate, the United States Senator, there will be no further cause for delay, so that you will be able to promptly dispose of your business and perfect your legislation."

NEWS OF ALEXANDRIA

Columbia Engine Company Elects Officers.

DIES AFTER AN OPERATION

Paul M., Son of Judge Goodloe, of Kentucky, Succumbs to Appendicitis—Preparations Being Made for the Execution of George Midgets. Other Happenings of the Day.

WASHINGTON HERALD BUREAU. (Bell Telephone 69.) 129 King Street.

Alexandria, Va., Jan. 1.—The Columbia Steam Fire Engine Company held its annual meeting to-night at which time the following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year: W. A. Smoot, president; W. K. Griffith, first vice president; J. L. Duffey, second vice president; John Leadbeater, treasurer; William L. Hoy, recording secretary; Charles Herbert, assistant secretary; J. Frank Petter, foreman; John Travers, commander; R. L. Merchant, first assistant commander; Walter Hughes, second assistant commander; C. J. W. Summers, Charles Duffey, and E. S. Leadbeater, executive committee. The following firemen were appointed by the engineer of the company: F. L. Entwistle, William Craven, Everett Rogers, and Norman Treake.

Paul M. Goodloe, son of Judge John D. Goodloe, of Richmond, Ky., died at 10 o'clock last night at the Alexandria Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis. The deceased was twenty-five years of age and unmarried. He came here a few days ago to spend the holidays with the family of Mr. J. Clinton Smoot, 613 Prince street, where he was taken ill. The remains will be shipped to-morrow afternoon at 4:15 o'clock to Richmond, Ky., where the interment will be made. They will be accompanied by the father of the deceased, who arrived here this afternoon.

Harry McIntosh died this afternoon at his home, 115 Prince street, after a comparatively brief illness. The deceased was about thirty-eight years of age. One son survives him. McIntosh was one of the best-known cab drivers in the city, having been engaged in that business since his youth. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

A scaffold which was to have been used in Alexandria County for the execution of Joseph Thomas, alias John Wright, colored, will be used for the execution of George Midgets, alias William Johnson, colored, who will be hanged in this city January 17 for the murder of Charles T. Smith. City Sergeant Cox announced to-day that he secured the use of the scaffold from Sheriff William H. Palmer. It will be brought here next week and placed in position in the city jailyard, where Midgets will be executed. The condemned man still maintains that he is innocent of the crime for which he will forfeit his life.

The sum of \$308.56 was turned over to-day by Mr. F. M. Hill, secretary and treasurer of the Elks' Dramatic Club, to Miss Edna Lyles, youngest daughter of the late Poliolemon William E. Lyles, representing the net proceeds of the "Merry Cobbler," which was recently presented at the Opera House by the Elks' Dramatic Club for the benefit of the children of the deceased. The committee having charge of the presentation was composed of R. H. Cox, T. A. Fisher, and F. M. Hill.

A bullet at midnight last night crashed through the glass of the eating-house conducted by Richard Thompson, colored, at 28 South Alfred street, and was not for the fact that a moment before Thompson had changed his position he would in all probability been instantly killed. It imbedded itself in the wall, knocking a pie plate a distance of twelve feet. One of a crowd of men celebrating the birth of the new year, who were on the opposite side of the street, is supposed to have fired the shot.

The new year was very quietly celebrated in this city. At noon many of the business houses suspended operations for the day. During the afternoon but comparatively few people were on the streets. A number of clubs and social organizations, together with many citizens, kept "open house" all day, and many callers were in evidence. Banks, city offices, and other public places were closed throughout the day.

The recently elected officers of Alexandria Council, No. 22, Junior Order of United Americans, were to-night installed by J. L. Wilmett, deputy national commander of Washington. Following the installation ceremonies a buffet luncheon was served at the Hotel Hammett.

Arrangements were to-night completed by Potomac Lodge, No. 33, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for making a trip to Falls Church to-morrow evening to exemplify the degrees of the order upon a class of nineteen candidates.

The Merchants' Club will hold its annual election of officers to-morrow night at its club rooms, 119 South Fairfax street.

MR. WILLIS BUYS LANDS.

Baltimore Police Commissioner Purchases in Anne Arundel County.

Special to the Washington Herald.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 1.—George R. Willis, president of the Baltimore police board, was the purchaser of two tracts of farm land in Anne Arundel County, which were sold at a mortgagee's sale here yesterday. The property was sold in two lots, and the purchase price was \$2,500.

The first tract bought by Mr. Willis comprises the properties known as Lathicum's Walk and Bright Seat, and consists of 250 acres. The other farm bought consists of 72 acres and is part of the property known as White Hall and Harrows Range. The properties are situated near the Davidsonville and Annapolis roads and are about thirteen miles from the city.

His wife, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, who is noted as a public speaker, will also deliver an address on Sunday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.

At the meeting Sunday night there will be present about seventy-five college professors and learned men of leading educational institutions, and several members of the American Sociological Society.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." Look for signature of E. W. GROVE, M.D.

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